









Emperor and his advisers appear convinced of the expediency of maintaining the most friendly relations with France as long as they do not imply contracting obligations.

Cardinal Haynald, of Kalocsa, the most influential prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, died on the 4th inst. This is the third case of a Hungarian Cardinal dying within the past six months; so that at the present moment there is not one ecclesiastic of that rank left in Hungary. The deceased archbishop had achieved European fame as an orator and master of pure classical Latin. His abilities were more especially demonstrated during the Vatican Council, when he opposed the dogma of Papal Infallibility. His pastoral letters, as well as his political writings, were acknowledged masterpieces of style. The Universal Postal Congress, which has just ended its labours at Vienna, has, on the whole, resulted in the maintenance of the status quo, so far as the international relations of the countries represented are concerned.

A St. Petersburg telegram says:—A cloud-burst destroyed at four o'clock on the 6th inst. the greater portion of the town of Jekaterinodar. One hundred and fifty houses and four bridges were swept away, and a great many people drowned. Sixty-nine bodies have been recovered. The water rose to a height of 5 ft. in the principal thoroughfares. The destruction of property and destitution is very great. Whether Russia's loss of credit is due to the expulsion of the Jews or the bad harvest, there can be no doubt as to expectations of dearth throughout a large part of the Empire. The Minister of the Interior is taking energetic measures to inquire into the subject. A circular has been issued to the Governors to call together special meetings of the local administrations for the collection of information and for the suggestion of means to meet famine. The expulsion of Jews from Russian continues. Last week more than 900 left Lithuania true to their confession. At Smolensk the police put to the Jews the alternative of changing their religion for the Russian Orthodox confession or of being expelled. They chose the latter, and were obliged to sell their property.

At Venice the launch of the new Italian iron-clad *Scyllia* was successfully effected in the presence of the King and Queen Margherita. Her Majesty christened the vessel, and attached a ring to the stern, in accordance with an old Venetian custom. The British ships *Platoon*, *Endeavour* and *Scout* arrived for the ceremony, and the King accepted an invitation to lunch with the officers on board one of these vessels.

#### NEWS OF THE WORLD.

**CITY OF MEXICO, July 8th.**  
A private letter from Guatemala says that discontent reigns supreme, and the people refuse to accept the new bonds. The Government has decided that all taxes and duties must be paid in silver; that the tax on coffee exported shall be extended one year, and that taxes on liquors shall be increased. Also that it shall be obligatory to receive the new bonds.

Advices received here from Guatemala are to the effect that ample instructions have been sent to Señor Batres, the Guatemalan Minister at Washington, to arrange for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. An effort will be made to bring about closer trade relations between Guatemala and Guatemalan Commissioners will be sent to both countries.

**DUBLIN, July 8th.**  
The result of the election yesterday at Carlow for a successor in Parliament to the late O'Connell-Mahon, was a crushing defeat for the Parnellite candidate in a district which Parnell admitted was his stronghold and where, he said, if he were defeated, he would admit there is nothing left in political life for him to fall back upon. Speaking at Carlow after the result of the election was known, Parnell said he was not disheartened, and that he would continue to consolidate independent men in every Irish county and city and put the issues he upheld before the country at every election.

**ST. JOHNS (N.F.), July 8th.**  
Sir Baldwin Walker has closed sixty British lobster canneries on the French shore, causing great loss and throwing many hundreds of persons out of employment. The estimated loss is \$25,000. The measures exasperate the people to desperation. The French demand the stringent enforcement of the *modus vivendi* hence Sir Baldwin Walker's action. The excitement is very great.

**PARIS, July 8th.**  
Nelson's method of treating tuberculosis is to inject a 3% solution of chlorides of zinc into the affected tissue. The solution hardens the tubercle tissue, producing a condition unfavourable to the existence of the tubercle-bacilli. The process of treatment is tedious, but it is a remarkable scientific application of the Pasteur and Koch methods.

The Cabinet, after discussing the import duty on swine and on pork; decided to obtain advice by consulting the Committee on Hygiene. The Minister of Agriculture reminded his colleagues that the United States authorities took special sanitary precautions in regard to the exportation of pork.

**ROME, July 8th.**  
Additional important communications from an unusual but reliable source in regard to the crisis in Peter's Pence have just come to hand. It has already been announced that the Pope has dismissed Mr. Folchi and the old administration, appointing in their place a commission consisting of Messrs. Appolloni, Di Ruggiere and Aloisio Massella, to whom was given full power. No one, however, has yet been able to find out the exact motive or the real secret of the affair which brought about this important change. It was known that Mr. Folchi's dismissal was decided upon on account of the losses sustained by Peter's Pence and because of imprudent investments and loans which had been made under his administration. But that was all.

At Folchi had placed a part of the Peter's Pence money in Roman speculations, which at first brought good returns, and only lately decreased in value, the actual losses are not great.

Briefly, the situation is about as follows:—When Mr. Folchi took the administration of the Vatican finances he had under his control about 25,000,000 lire. There is left after his eight years' administration about 31,000,000 lire, of which, however, 6,000,000 lire are still in danger, as it consists of loans made to Roman princes and of a large number of depreciated securities.

**St. Hilaire (Quebec), July 8th.**  
The convent of La Providence, situated on the Richelieu River, below Beloeil, was burned to-day. The fire broke out early this morning in the convent in the upper story and rapidly spread over the whole flat. A number of the inmates were sleeping in this flat and they had a narrow escape, only managing to get out in their night clothes. Most of the furniture was saved, but the building, which was left to its fate, is a smouldering heap. It cost \$35,000. An insurance of \$30,000 on the building and contents will secure the total cost. The building will probably be rebuilt on more modern principles.

**NEW YORK, July 9th.**  
A little three-column newspaper, printed in the interior of Brazil, which reached here to-day, contains a horrible story of cannibalism. A man named Clements Vieira was arrested at Salinas, State of Minas-Geraes, Brazil, charged with eating human flesh. In a talk with the

editor of the paper he said that for some time he and a number of others had lived upon human flesh, and when asked what motive impelled them to such barbarous acts he said it was because they liked it. Being asked how they secured the first victim he said he went one day to the house of a friend named Leandro, who invited him to eat a piece of his (Leandro's) dead child. He was hungry and did so. The following day he found a woman asleep by the roadside, killed her and took her body home. Soon after he killed a friend named Simplicio, and with the assistance of Francisco and Severo, ate him. When his flesh was consumed, Simplicio's two sons were killed for a further supply of food. Later on Basilio and finally Vieira having discovered that Basilio had stolen a shirt from him. He ate very little of him, however, for he was arrested within two days of the murder. Vieira was captured in the act of making a meal of a portion of Basilio's remains. The soldiers found a part of Basilio's body packed away in a barrel prepared with pepper and salt. "Has human flesh an agreeable taste?" Vieira was asked. "No," he replied. "It is too sweet. The part I found the most toothsome was the brain. We ate the flesh roasted or boiled with salt and a great deal of pepper." Vieira expressed no remorse for what he had done.

**PARIS, July 11th.**  
A tuberculosis cure is once again to the front, not only in frigid academic and scientific circles, but in clubs, cafes and newspapers. The question agitated is: "Has Dr. Lannelongue discovered a remedy for this terrible disease?" It was on Tuesday last that Dr. Lannelongue read his paper, in which he disclosed the result of treating infantile cases of tuberculosis with injections of chloride of zinc. The very next day he was besieged with hundreds of letters from tuberculous patients in Paris, and now thousands from Germany, Italy, England, Russia, Spain and Switzerland are following in upon him. The excitement is almost as great as that which followed Dr. Koch's announcement. The tuberculous public are always in a feverish haste to apply prematurely any medical discovery. They feel that they are in the presence of a sort of universal panacea.

General Boulanger from Brussels denies strongly having written the book attributed to him entitled "Pensées du Général Boulanger." He has already written 60,000 francs and asks the Minister of Public Works to let him have the use of a large building.

An old lady has just died at Spa leaving 100,000 francs as a prize to astronomers, French or foreigners, who within ten years shall be able to communicate with any planet or star. M. Flammarion is not without hope. He considers notwithstanding that Mars is 42,000,000 miles from the earth, that the time may come when we can exchange greetings. He thinks that certain lights which have been seen on the surface of Mars may possibly be signals to us from that planet.

**LONDON, July 14th.**  
Mr. Gladstone, in a letter a few days ago, intimating that he would be unable to attend a Liberal meeting, says: "We, in our affliction, are deeply sensible of the merits of God. He has now only hidden him for a very brief space from the sight of our eyes." It seems a violent transition from such thoughts to the arena of political contention, but the transition may be "effected by the conviction we profoundly hold that we, in the first and greatest of our present controversies, work for the honour, well-being, and future peace of our opponents not less than for our own."

**July 15th.**  
Lord Randolph Churchill has no doubt of suing for a divorce and making the Duke of Clarence co-respondent. The rumour probably originated from the fact that some three years ago the Duke became enamoured of Lady Randolph Churchill. She sent him about his business and laughed him out of his calf love. Since then he has devoted himself almost entirely to unmarried ladies and had behaved himself remarkably well (!)

It is reported that Earl Dudley will marry Miss Rachel Surry, cousin of the Duchess of Bedford.

It is reported that the negotiations which have been going on between England and Portugal for the purchase of the Mozambique country finally resulted in Lord Salisbury making an offer of £8,000,000 for the whole Portuguese possessions in South-east Africa in a lump.

#### LATE TELEGRAMS.

**Buenos Ayres, July 19th.**  
The English bank of Rio Plata has suspended payment owing to the operations of the Argentine Bank Moratorium Act. It is stated that the bank's liabilities amount to four millions, and the assets are estimated at six millions.

**LONDON, July 20th.**  
The following delegates will attend the Oriental Congress for Italy, the Italian Ambassador; for Russia, the Russian Minister M. Easli; for France, Principal A. Y. Monier; for Greece, Professor Calocides.

The Police yesterday arrested some members of the Salvation Army band at Eastbourne, owing to a riot being imminent with the inhabitants, who resented the disturbance created by the Salvationists in the streets.

**July 22nd.**  
The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup, run yesterday at the Liverpool July Meeting:—  
Capt. Macchelli's Rathbeal, 4 yrs., 8-1, 1st.  
Sir R. Jardine's St. Benedict, 4 yrs., 6-1, 2nd.  
Mr. E. Hobson's Bernaby, 4 yrs., 7-5, 3rd.

**SINGAPORE, July 22nd.**  
The Manipuri prisoners recently arrested depose that the Senapati sent a letter to all British subjects and sepoy. Under this order Messrs. O'Brien and Melville were killed with the assistance of Nugas. Mr. O'Brien was killed in the Rest House and Mr. Melville escaped, the Nugas found him in the jungle lying down, and one of them caught him by the spear head with his hand and then a Naga decapitated him. These statements are corroborated by three Sardars. The Senapati's letter is lost.

**CAIRO, July 22nd.**  
In consequence of the outbreak of cholera at Mecca, a guarded quarantine camp is being formed at El Tor, and other precautionary measures are being taken by the Government to prevent the cholera reaching Egypt.

**Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a luncheon given by the Mayor of Birmingham to the envoys of the African Chief Gungunhana, said the expansion of the British Empire has not yet been brought to an end. England, he said, already has control of the best parts of Africa, and, in Egypt, she had the finest cotton growing country in the world.**

At the National Rifle Association's meeting yesterday, the Kolapore Cup was won by the mother country with a score of 679, India being last in the competition with a total of 593.

Mr. Moumohun Ghose, Barrister-at-Law of Calcutta, is preparing an appeal for the Manipur Prisoners which will be ready on the 27th instant for despatch to Simla. No adjournment will be asked.

Orders have been issued that the troops in Manipur will be considered as on field service till the end of September.

A tablet in the Calcutta Cathedral, and a Memorial over the graves of the victims in Manipur will be erected at public expense.

The Order of the Garter has been conferred on the Earl of Cadogan.

**SINGAPORE, July 23rd.**  
The Christian Marriage Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

**LONDON, July 24th.**  
The House of Commons has discharged the order for Mr. DeCoburn's attendance during the present session.

A Convention of the National League is being held at Dublin under the presidency of Mr. Parnell. A Radical programme has been adopted, which includes measures for the reform of the land laws, manhood suffrage, and the re-instatement of evicted tenants. The Convention has decided to adhere to absolute Home Rule, but during the discussion of this question Mr. Parnell declared that he would even support Mr. Healy to ensure the adequacy of Mr. Balfour's Local Government Scheme.

**CALCUTTA, July 24th.**  
A Lushai prisoner, the chieftain who caused the death of Lieutenant Stewart, made a desperate attempt at escape at Giridih. While being conveyed to Hazaribagh Jail, he managed to break from the thicket and reached the outskirts of the town, but he was promptly recaptured.

Her Majesty's cruiser *Blanche*, which has been in Calcutta for the last 10 days, sailed this morning for Madras and thence to Zanzibar.

**SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE TAIPINGS.**

Mr. Grimmer first came into contact with the Taipings in November, 1854, when they occupied the native city of Shanghai. He knew of Europeans (not of the most respectable class) who used to go into the city and evidently rendered some sort of service to the Taipings, as they came away with articles of considerable value—sometimes with bars of gold in value about 150 taels.

He also came into rather close contact with the Taipings in 1860 and 1861, when, as engineer, he was running a small steamer belonging to a Chinese mandarin. The steamer was called the *Maria*, having been named after Mrs. Muirhead, wife of the head of the Engineering works at Pootung. For some time it was used for carrying despatches to Admiral Gough at Sung-kang; afterwards it lay off the Shanghai native city, and searched boats coming down the river. After this it was sold to a Chinese official, who, as a silk merchant, had large silk stores at Soochow. He also owned much property on Tung-tshan Island, on the Taku lake, near Soochow. The steamer (which was 75 feet long, and only 8 feet beam) was armed with four 4-pounders, and was sent thither to protect his property.

Mr. Grimmer did not know of this, being under the impression it was still retained for despatch work.

It afterwards transpired that the rebels had been expecting the steamer for some time, and were awaiting an opportunity of capturing it, and some Ningpo war junks belonging to the Imperialists. On the morning of their raid Mr. Grimmer had been on shore shooting, but soon the rebels appeared, three miles away, beating gongs, and making a din as they drew nearer. There was an answering din from the city, and on the shore "Chang-sheng" (the rebels are coming) being explained to Mr. Grimmer, he got on board, but it was too late to get up steam, as soon the rebels in 64 boats, with 128 guns, were blazing away—not doing much damage, however. Before this, the head mandarin came on board, and ordered those on the steamer to fight the approaching rebels. The Mandarins, however, advised Mr. Grimmer not to fight, as it would insure their own destruction, and as the presence of the mandarin on board would increase the danger of capture, Mr. Grimmer had to force him off, threatening him with a revolver.

The mandarin went on board one of the war junks, which was being pursued by the rebels. He jumped overboard and was drowned.

On the steamer being captured, several of the rebels wished to kill Mr. Grimmer. He was severely cut in warding off their knives, and was probed behind with a pike, beside being in danger from shots whizzing around. His boy had his brains dashed out with a chopper, whilst the cook was afterwards wounded and pitched overboard. An old rebel chief, however, appeared on the scene, and at once released Mr. Grimmer from the cruel treatment of the rebels. Like the rest he had long hair. He was thin, spare man, evidently a first class seaman. The steamer was flying the English Jack, and the chief asked why he came there armed, etc., etc., as he was a friend of the Europeans. Through the medium of a fireman, who acted as interpreter, Mr. Grimmer made an explanation which appeared satisfactory to the old chief, who had Mr. Grimmer living with him for six weeks, during which time he was well treated.

For three days the city was looted, many of the leaders being beheaded. The carrying about of the heads on pikes for some time was a ghastly sight. The rebels were in a highly excited state, going about foaming at the mouth and fighting one with another for the plunder. After the looting was over, a strict discipline was maintained; in fact, when one of the rebels had been discovered robbing from the people, he was tried by court-martial and would have been beheaded, but for the interposition of Mr. Grimmer, who, not knowing the rules, had asked for some provisions from the city, of course not expecting them to be stolen. On hearing this the chief set the man free, after making him *katow* most humbly to Mr. Grimmer for interfering on his behalf. The looting over, the rebels left the place. This was a matter of great wonderment to the rebels, who peered from every available corner. Dirty water had gathered considerably in the pipes, and when the valve was lifted to let the steam off, there was an unlooked-for discharge which soon cleared the decks, many of the rebels jumping overboard. The steamer towed the chief's boats for four or five miles, and for this Mr. Grimmer received a present of 1,000 taels. On board the chief's boat was ransom money to the value of about 180,000 taels. Afterwards the rebels left for Liyang on the Grand Canal. Here two blinders were broken from the propeller, and Mr. Grimmer was allowed to go back to Shanghai. Previous to this negotiations had been going on regarding him and one Macville, a lad in Mr. Grimmer's crew. The British Consul had not moved in the matter, and it was in the U.S. Consul that Mr. Grimmer was indebted for the arrangement.



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W. B. BREWER

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

When Mr. Grimmer came back to Shanghai, he was prevented by Captain Bradshaw, of the British artillery, from getting the propeller repaired; and consequently did not go back to the rebels.

When he left the rebels, they gave him many presents of jewellery, silks, etc. They used to bring their rifles and old flint-locks for him to repair. He in time complained of this to the chief, who ordered that if they wanted such work done they were to pay him for it. The chief ordered that such work should only be optional on his part. Altogether Mr. Grimmer was treated in a liberal and considerate manner by the rebel chief. From what he saw, the rebels lived bravely and sensually. They professed to be guided by Christian principles, but utterly ignored all Christian precepts. They were much given to gambling. In celebration of their success they had theatrical representations lasting several days. —N. C. Daily News.

#### WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Eight weeks have now elapsed since the Wuchang riot. During that interval every effort has been made within the power of H.B.M.'s representative on the spot, entrusted with the interests of British subjects resident by right of treaty in the lands of a friendly power. Such efforts are necessary according to the forms of diplomatic usage, accentuated, of course, by the presence of foreign gunboats in the river. After this interval it is interesting and instructive to compare the sin with its punishment. The sin may be briefly recounted. On the evening of June 15th, Messrs. Green and Argent were killed, Messames Boden, Protheroe, and Warren with their children were murderously assaulted, and badly injured. The injuries received in one case may leave effects for the whole of life. The head mandarin was repeatedly applied to, but refused to send out a single man to quell the riot, or to protect the foreigners; he only allowed the ladies to stay in his *yamen* under threats from the Chinese. How far his remissness had effect may be judged from the fact that the riot commenced at 7 p.m., and Mr. Green was not murdered until midnight. A subordinate mandarin not only did not send men to quell the riot, but when the ladies fled for refuge in his *yamen*, barbarously turned them out amidst the kicks of his underlings to the fury of the mob. The missionary premises were set on fire and looted. So much for the sin. Now, were such violence to have been offered to Chinese subjects the fear of the clans injured would have ensured a very rapid and energetic settlement and punishment; but because it is only a friendly nation which in this nineteenth century does not order its men-of-war to prepare for action, each act of justice is grudgingly and tardily given. Let us summarize the progress of the criminal proceedings under the respective dates.

June 15th.—Twenty or thirty men were arrested. Privately we know that the numbers of the various *yamens* made a good thing by levying blackmail for immunity from arrest of those who had raised hand or wagged tongue on the fatal night—the fine proportioned needlessness to say was not to crime, but to wealth.

Subsequently all were released but five; in other arrests have been made.

July 4th.—Two of the murderers were privately executed in the Hsien's *yamen*, at Kungchi, the county town.

July 5th.—The subordinate mandarin was removed from office, though not otherwise punished. An attempt was then made to regard the incident as closed, save for money reparation. H.E. Chang Chih-tung consented to re-open the case. As a result—

July 20th.—Three others confessed to murdering Messrs. Green and Argent, two more to beating the ladies and looting the premises, hence to simple looting. Hitherto sentences have not been pronounced.

July 23rd.—For the first time, fifty-four days after the riot, there are posted notices offering rewards for information. The head mandarin in Wuchang is still retained in office, though a promise was made to H.B.M. Consul that he should be degraded. It is however now circumstantially stated in Wuchang that there has been designated as his successor a man well acquainted with foreigners in Hankow.

It is well known that the prime incentive to the riot in Wuchang, and elsewhere was the enormous and calumnious placards issued by the Hsien Governor. We have recognized the difficulty of dealing with human gentry in their own homes. But unless this be done, the future remains insecure. If there be not power in the Hukang to do this, there must be further resources in Peking, and we have every hope that the supreme British authorities will not allow the matter to rest until China controls its most defiant subjects into obedience. —N. C. Daily News.

dastardly and murderous riot? Do they seem anxious to do justice? Does it appear that they will do more than the minimum they are forced to do? If so, whence is the force to come from? Moral force it must be, and moral force from the right quarters will be sufficient. The British Minister and the Foreign Office ought to realise that even a just and intelligent Chinese, as we believe the Viceroy to be, is in deadly fear of seeming to abase his country before the foreign powers, and that nothing but consistent firmness will lead to justice for the past and security for the future.

Should not a man like the Manchou Hsien at Kungchi, the president at the examination, whose infamous attempt to bribe or intimidate a witness to say that the missionaries themselves fired their house, we have already recorded, and who has consistently done his best to obstruct justice, should not such a man be degraded? Should not at least the petty official who turned the ladies out to the mob be punished as well as degraded? Would it be amiss if his superior who refused military assistance were degraded and punished? Should not the authors of the vile placards be brought to justice and speedily too? Should not the whole affair have been settled promptly and impressively on the spot? Why is the impression produced on the people of the place by the legard and grudging yielding inch by inch after two months of inactivity? In China, above all countries in the world, lapse of time brings amnesty, and the tactics of the officials will be well understood. Granted that the local officials fear the hostility of the clans, granted that probably they and their confederates have failed to alarm the high authorities with stories of the dangerous and rebellious disposition of the people, granted all this, it is an absolute necessity, apart even from abstract righteousness, for the future well-being of China and England, that the Wuchang rioters should be rigorously punished and the vile placards be absolutely suppressed, and the Viceroy inconsistent with the dignity of two great nations that so long a time should elapse ere the punishment be exacted.

August 3rd.

We have reached another stage in the settlement of the Wuchang outrage. The leaders of justice had well-nigh worn out the patience of the foreign onlookers, who are all directly interested in the issue. Almost immediately after I despatched you my last letter, information began to reach me that sentence was being pronounced upon the second batch of offenders. In all eight more, convicted in various degrees of connection with murder, assault, and looting, have come under the pronouncement of the Chinese penal code. The various sentences include penal servitude for life, banishment for life or a period, beating, branding on face or back, and police surveillance. So far so good. Branding, thoroughly Chinese and just by law and usage, may yet revolt the sense of Christian justice, which aims after all not only at the security of society but at the reformation of the individual. But apart from this, the sentence may be accepted as the best guarantee against future violence; and the extra severity, if a Christian nation we might desire to temper it with mercy, is yet a severity erring on the right side. The provincial gazette confirms the appointment of a successor to the deputy prefect, a successor who is known to be friendly to foreigners. The question of monetary compensation will no doubt present little trouble. The Chinese authorities rarely fail in a sense of right in this point, and will no doubt themselves invite or suggest the subject in a spirit suitable to the dignity and honesty of both sides. Something remains. We have suggested the addition of punishment in addition to the dismissal of the offending mandarins. The promise of arrest of further malefactors, which we understand is made, should be a reality where guilt is really evident. But above all the root and spring of the whole crime must be destroyed. We hear that quite recently one of the most prominent literary officials of the Changsha itself was implicated in the issue of the incendiary and lying placards. For the future safety of foreigners in China, and therefore for the future peace of China's foreign relations, these wicked editors of scurrilous literature must be punished and must be prevented from future crime. The Imperial edict ought to be universally published in Hunan, and the authors of the placards arrested. This will probably be the *crux* of the whole. We recognise the difficulty of the Viceroyal government far away from the scene of action, and hampered by the necessity of co-operation from the Hunan Governor. We recognise the difficulty of dealing with human gentry in their own homes. But unless this be done, the future remains insecure. If there be not power in the Hukang to do this, there must be further resources in Peking, and we have every hope that the supreme British authorities will not allow the matter to rest until China controls its most defiant subjects into obedience. —N. C. Daily News.

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [1093]

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [1096]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [1097]

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [1095]

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"ARRATOON APCAR."

are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo Impeding the discharge, or remaining on board the vessel after the 13th inst. will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into Messrs. N. Mody and Company's Godown at Wanchai.

All Goods remaining after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.



